FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

THE North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorised to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers. In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our Church papers, while it will surpass them all in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessities of our position forces us to the publication of our own paper, and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the Members of our Church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1.50 a year and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next Session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference and the Ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and Counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our Ministers may write directly to Rev. Wm. S. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C.

The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number. The location of the publishing office will be determined at the Session of Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WILLIAM BARRINGER, } Committee.

July, 1855. 22-

A COOK WANTED.

WANTED to purchase or hire, a good COOK, of good character. Inquire at this office.
July 26. 20-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

Clinton Female Institute,

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

NOTICE.

A STEAM SAW-MILL for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at Mount Olive, on the W. & R. R. Road, on Thursday the 23d of August next, if not previously disposed of, the MOUNT OLIVE STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL, located at that place. Said Mill has been running 13 months, is in first rate running order now, has 25 horse power, was made by Silas Burns of Raleigh, is built on rather an original plan, sets on the ground, is easily taken up and put down again, has a locomotive Engine and flue Boiler.

The Mill has one 52 inch Saw, and cuts with ease 6000 feet of Lumber per day. The only reason for selling, *we have cut up all the timber* convenient to it.

Also, if desired, will be sold to the purchaser a fine team of young MULES, and an excellent Carringe, two yokes of OXEN and suitable Ox Carriages.

Terms: A good note—90 days, negotiable at any of the Wilmington Banks.

D. C. MAXWELL, Ag't.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1855.
Walter A. Jordan vs. Riley Jordan and Hampton Jordan.
A Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants—Riley Jordan and Hampton Jordan are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that said Defendants be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's bill, or it will be heard ex parte, and taken as confessed.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the last Monday in February, A. D., 1855, and 79th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
20-1sw*5

Old School Presbyterians.—The following statistics of the Old School Presbyterian Church for the year ending May, 1855, we copy from the Presbyterian.

During the year ending May, 1855, there were organized two new Synods, viz: Baltimore and Allegheny; and three new Presbyterians, viz: East Mississippi, New Orleans, and Yazoo: and the Presbytery of Nebraska was dissolved.

Synods in connection with the General Assembly	37
Presbyteries	141
Candidates for the Ministry	438
Licentiates	230
Ministers	2,267
Churches	3,075
Licensures	79
Ordinations	76
Installations	120
Pastoral relations dissolved	113
Churches organized	77
Ministers received from other denominations	15
Ministers dismissed to other denominations	7
Ministers deceased	48
Churches dissolved	7
Members added on examination	13,085
Members added on certificate	8,386
Adults baptized	3,433
Infants baptized	11,784
Whole number of communicants reported	231,404
Amt contb'd for Congregational purposes	$1,554,984
Amount contributed for four Boards	$287,662
Amt contributed for miscellaneous purposes	$197,441

Democratic Whigs.—In Georgia, five Whigs have received Democratic nominations for Congress; and but three Democrats. Is not the Democratic party in Georgia a "Whig trick?"

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1855.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—At a meeting of the Directors, on Monday last, Jas. W. Strange, Esq. was elected Teller, and James McGilvary and J. Cooper Stedman, Clerks.

The Discount Day of the Bank will be Monday of each week. But we are not informed whether the Board will commence discounting on Monday next.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Our neighbor and friend, Mr. George Lauder, whose skill and refined taste in the construction of Monuments to the dead, are so well known and appreciated for hundreds of miles around this place, and who has done so much to cherish the memory of the departed in the hearts of the living, does not confine his thoughts to the adornment of the cemetery, and the perpetuation of the virtues of the dead, in enduring marble; but has an eye likewise to the decoration of the mansions of the living, and the cultivation of generous feelings among friends. He has placed in the yard of the Senior Editor of this paper, a beautiful Marble Sun Dial, the work of his own hands, resting upon a gracefully shaped and tastefully carved pedestal of Nova Scotia Stone.

There is an appropriateness in this handsome gift. If any one in this world is expected to be punctual, it is the Editor. All other men may postpone for days and months and years a compliance with their obligations (as not a few of them do;) but an Editor must be punctual, or he will have his little world of readers—the paying and the non-paying,—down upon him with a vengeance. We have earned some reputation in this regard in the course of the last thirty years, during which the Observer has been as regular as clock-work. Our friend's Dial will serve as a reminder, that this reputation must not be forfeited, either during the present or succeeding generations; that every hour of the day has its duties which we dare not neglect or postpone. It will encourage us, likewise, in advocating and acting upon the principle too generally neglected, that Fayetteville handiwork is entitled to the support of Fayetteville people. Above all it will remind us, of the gradual but sure results of patient industry, whether devoted, like Mr. Lauder's, to working in marble, or like ours, to setting types. He has built up a large business here, in his line, as we have in ours. We hope that we have both deserved success, and will wisely use it.

FINE FRUIT.—Major Archibald Cameron, near Toomer, Harnett County, has presented us with a box of Peaches and Nectarines, by far the finest, in appearance and flavor, that we have seen this season.

And Col. Lutterloh has handed us a few very large Pears, not yet mellow, but which are said to be of superior richness when fully ripe.

We are glad to see gentlemen cultivating the best kinds of fruits, instead of inferior ones, as has been too much the custom in this State. It is as easy to grow a good peach, or apple, or pear, as a poor one. Each requires the same land, and the same care. But the result, how different! The Gardens of Messrs. Lindley, Fentress, Lutterloh, and perhaps others, in this State, have done much to give a right direction to those who have intelligence and means to devote to the subject.

POLITICS AT THE NORTH.—The two great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio are preparing for the Fall elections. In Ohio the canvass has already commenced, and the Administration party, it is said, will meet with an overwhelming defeat by the Republican or Fusion party. "From the Columbus State Journal we learn that of about one hundred newspapers in the State, opposed to the present national administration, all but six are openly and zealously advocating the election of the entire State ticket, headed by Chase for Governor. Of the malcontent newspapers, two are Know Nothing organs, published in Cincinnati and Cleveland, and warmly advocate a separate nomination for Governor by the order. Of the others, two at Gallipolis and Newark, repudiate the nomination of Chase, while the remaining two, at Germantown and Dayton, are simply discontented. All of these papers are satisfied with the rest of the ticket, but object to Chase. The opposition to him will be strongest in Cincinnati, but that was expected from the first, and it is supposed that the great importance of the State legislative issues at stake, their dependence upon the defeat of the Democratic ticket, will soften this asperity of feeling generally, as the election draws nearer, especially as Cincinnati has an absorbing interest in these issues. Taking all things into consideration, the State Journal feels sanguine of the election of Chase by a large majority. When it is remembered the Fusion majority last fall was 80,000, the danger of defeat appears remote."

In Pennsylvania the same "Republican" party is moving ahead rapidly. The Philadelphia North American says that "it spreads like wildfire all through the interior of the State," and so far as it "can judge", will absorb Whigs, Know Nothings, and Free Soilers.

Mr. Colton, author of the "Life of Henry Clay," will publish in a few days, from the press of Barnes & Co., a volume of the private correspondence of Mr. Clay. Mr. Colton has been at Ashland, and examined the archives of the "great commoner," inspecting over 3,000 letters; and his volume may be anticipated as one of rare interest. Mr. Colton is fully capable of performing this delicate and important work.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.—The Baltimore Patriot is urging upon the people of Maryland the duty of selecting better men for the offices in their gift. The Patriot's remarks are applicable to other States besides Maryland and we transfer them to our columns for the benefit of our N. C. readers. There are few States in the Union in which there is more room for improvement.

"It is not too much to say that, when men are elected to office whose incapacity is a matter of public notoriety, their elevation is a standing satire upon the intelligence of the people, detracts from the dignity of the State, and compromises public and private interests to a serious degree. It has become apparent enough to every man, who is not bound to the chariot wheels of an inexorable party discipline, that, of late years, the general character of our public men has been greatly below the intellectual standard which, at one period, graced and dignified our Congressional and legislative halls, and led us proudly to point to our representatives as men worthy of the trust imposed upon them, and fully equal to the duties they were chosen to perform. At the present day it is rare to find instances of extraordinary talent either in our Houses of Congress, or in our legislative assemblies; not because of any dearth of talent in the land, for the country abounds with sagacious, well educated, far-sighted men, but because petty tricksters, by means of impudent assumption and low cunning, have succeeded in obtaining possession of these places of profit, which were once filled by worthier and —may we add—honester and abler incumbents.

"There are those among us who think it is time to put an end to the domination of third and fifth rate men who have ridden the public as mercilessly as Sinbad, the sailor, was ridden by the "Old Man of the Sea," and to choose for our rulers and officials, those whom we know to be capable, whose actions we are willing to endorse, and for whose acknowledged talents we can entertain a proper respect. In the absence, therefore, of any very important political issues, we would say to all our citizens, without respect to party—"Look well to your men." It is not enough that a candidate shall call himself a Whig, Democrat, or a National American, to entitle him to receive a majority of the votes cast at the ballot-box of his particular ward or district—for the assumption of a party name is no evidence of qualification for the station to which he aspires. Instead, therefore, of voting for men, *because* they are party men, the only rule which should guide us at the coming elections, should be that which would give us the greatest amount of legislative capacity, of official honesty and ability, and of moral and social virtue. By a resolute adherence to this simple basis of action, we should soon be able to place the best men in stations best adapted to display their peculiar powers, and to congratulate ourselves with having restored to the State and national councils the dignity, decorum, and political efficiency by which they were so honorably distinguished in other days, but from which of late they have so sadly degenerated."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Politics and politicians in South Carolina are emphatically *queer*. Most of the politicians and most of the newspapers are for disunion either now or at some early day. The Charleston Mercury is the ablest and the most influential organ of the immediate disunionists, and is at present engaged in a discussion with the Columbia Times, also a disunion paper, upon the subject of Know Nothingism. The Mercury opposes, the Times advocates, the claims of that party.

The Times is anxious that the Mercury should join the party upon the ground that the Southern portion of it is the only organized resistance (disunion) party ever gotten up in the South. And in the course of a long article urges the following queer arguments:

"If the Editors of the Charleston Mercury would allow themselves to be instructed in the principles of the Order, as they are taught, they would discover much to be admired, and would find many of the good old Nullifiers and Secessionists of South Carolina enrolled under the American banner, and prepared to carry out their first principles, when the proper time arrives under the consciousness that their obligations require them to oppose, by any and every means, the attempts of Abolitionists to interfere with the institutions of the South, which must necessarily result in a disruption—and when the ball is opened, the future will unfold the results.

The nominations that have been made are excellent for the South, and cannot fail to give encouragement to Northern fanatics, who will be emboldened to press forward in their assaults in such a manner as to stir the blood of the almost abject Southern submissionist. Then, and not until then, may we expect any practical movement on the part of the South."

The Mercury objects to all this. It knows, it says, that the South Carolina K. N.'s are disunion men, but declines to judge the party in other States by their example—alleging that in the other Southern States it is a Union party, and at the North an abolition party.

To the paragraphs quoted above, it thus replies:

"But the Times assures us, that if we would only join the Order, and "be instructed in its principles as they are taught," we would discover much to admire. How is this? Is there a secret platform different from that published? Are the real principles of the Order not to be arrived at, except by becoming a member? Is the published platform all a sham? We are at a loss how to understand the Times, when it commends to us in one breath, the published platform, and, failing to satisfy us, it intimates in the next, that there are certain unrevealed principles, which if known, would make us "one of them."

* * * * * * *

"But, most surprising of all, the Times lauds the nominations of the party in Georgia and elsewhere, as "excellent for the South!" And upon the unheard of ground, that on account of their being submissionists they "cannot fail to give encouragement to Northern fanatics, who will be emboldened to press forward in their assaults!" The Times, then, does not desire peace; it hails the assaults of Abolition, and the dissolution of the Union, and this in the teeth of its wishes for a Constitutional Union. Is not this repudiating the platform? But, "the nominations are excellent for the South." What! are the liberties and rights of a people to be preserved, by raising men to power, who, by the meekness of their spirit, or the unworthiness of their principles, will invite aggression, and submit to it, for the same reasons? Make such men the champions of resistance! The Times is right. These nominations will embolden Abolition, but, if successful, they will also bind the South, hopelessly and helplessly, beneath its tread."

Queer people. The American party here hold no such doctrines as those above cited by their South Carolina brethren.

COL. WHEELER'S CASE.—We refer with satisfaction to the Opinion of Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court in Pennsylvania, in the case of Col. Wheeler's negroes and Passmore Williamson. It is gratifying to find U. S. Judicial officers administering the LAW, without flinching, though surrounded by so many hostile influences.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that Williamson is securely lodged in jail. So also are four of his black confederates. Let us hope that they will all be duly punished.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

The Slave Case.—The female slave belonging to Col. Wheeler, of North Carolina, is in this city. She says she desired freedom and solicited interference, but that no force should be used.

THE RELIGIOUS TEST.—The Hon. Thos. S. Flournoy, late the K. N. candidate for Governor of Virginia, has published a letter in the Richmond Whig, advocating the abolition of the religious test in the order. He desires the admission into the order of natives of all religions, alleging "that no man born under the stars and stripes can be false to the country of his nativity."

The Hon. John J. Crittenden and other distinguished Kentucky statesmen are advocating the same doctrine on the stump.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The President has removed Governor Reeder from his office, and has appointed John L. Dawson of Pennsylvania in his place. No reasons for the change are given in the despatch announcing it.

The N. Y. Express says that Mr. Dawson is known to be an out and out supporter of the Nebraska Kansas Law, for which he voted in Congress, and that his appointment will vastly increase the excitement, at the North, against the President and the bill.

"Four Story Names."—The students who graduated at Harvard College on Wednesday, had for the most part what some would call "four story" names. Out of the party who had parts assigned them thirty have three or more names. They must have been born in a time of plenty.
Exchange paper.

These "four story names" are nuisances to printers. But in nothing is the "progressive" tendency of human nature more manifest. In primitive times it was simple Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Next came people with two names, then with three, and now four are getting to be too fashionable. Look into any list of Revolutionary soldiers, and one with a middle name is rarely to be found. Of fourteen Presidents of the United States, only three had middle names.

BALTIMORE, July 31.

The Cholera.—The cholera has appeared at Havre de Grace, Md. Ten deaths are occurring daily.

The Yellow Fever.—Our reports from the South have an ugly complexion. At New Orleans, the disease would seem to be slowly on the increase. It has also gone out of the city into the country, —and we hear of it now up at Baton Rouge. At Norfolk *seventeen* new cases were reported yesterday.—*N. Y. Express, July* 31.

Yellow Fever increasing at Norfolk—Declining at Gosport—No new cases in Portsmouth—The victims sent to the Pest House!!

NORFOLK, July 31, 6 P. M.

There are sixty cases of Yellow Fever in this city up to the present time, thus showing a fearful increase. The victims are being rapidly carried to the Pest House, which is quite removed from the densely populated portions of the city. Persons are rapidly leaving, and it is thought all who are able will do so.

In Gosport the Fever is on the decline. Only three deaths have occurred to-day. There too, they are removing all the cases to the hospital.

No new cases have occurred in Portsmouth during the past twenty-four hours.
Petersburg Express.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.

Yellow Fever.—Markets.—The deaths from Yellow Fever for the week ending to-day in the various hospitals of the city, reached 100. The disease has appeared at Baton Rouge.

Cotton has advanced a ¼, owing to the light stock.

A Story of the Times.—About the time of the last State election and while the party spirit ran high, an energetic Know Nothing canvasser, in a very fiery speech delivered at Millville, Worcester county, Mass., worked the foreign population up to a point of indignation past all endurance.—The day following a crowd of Irishmen were collected in the street, brooding over their fancied injuries, a gentleman named Holden, noted for its eccentricity, advanced among them, and to their great delight commenced a violent denunciation of the new party. Beneath his magic influence, the alien audience became, in their own estimation, the pillars of our Republic, and as he warmed in his subject, K. Nothingism withered to a bare name under his scouring touch, while cheer after cheer burst from the excited throng, now rapidly increasing.

"Who," asked he, "built our railroads?"

"Irishmen!" was the enthusiastic reply.

"Who dug our canals?"

"Irishmen!"

"Who built our State Prisons and our Alms-Houses?"

"Irishmen!" thundered a hundred voices.

"Who FILL them?"

Waiting in vain for a reply, their whilom champion, clenching his firsts, shouted—

'IRISHMEN--YOU DEVILS--IRISHMEN.'

Judges Hoar and Fletcher, of Mass., refuse to accept commissions under the Personal Liberty Bill. This makes four declensions out of the twenty-three appointments.

DECISION OF JUDGE KANE.

The U. S. A. ex rel. Wheeler vs. Passmore Williamson. Sur. habeas corpus, 27th July, 1855.

Colonel John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the United States minister to Nicaragua, was on board a steamboat at one of the Delaware wharves, on his way from Washington to embark at New York for his post of duty. Three slaves, belonging to him, were sitting at his side on the upper deck.

Just as the last signal bell was ringing, Passmore Williamson came up to the party, declared to the slaves that they were free, and, forcibly pressing Mr. Wheeler aside, urged them to go ashore. He was followed by some dozen or twenty negroes, who by muscular strength carried the slaves to the adjoining pier; two of the slaves at least, if not all three, struggling to release themselves, and protesting their wish to remain with their master; two of the negro mob in the mean time grasping Col. Wheeler by the collar, and threatening to cut his throat if he made any resistance.

The slaves were borne along to a hackney coach that was in waiting, and were conveyed to some place of concealment; Mr. Williamson following and urging forward the mob, and giving his name and address to Colonel Wheeler, with the declaration that he held himself responsible towards him for whatever might be his legal rights, but taking no personally active part in the abduction after he had left the deck.

I allowed a writ of *habeas corpus* at the instance of Colonel Wheeler, and subsequently an *alias;* and to this last Mr. Williamson made return that the persons named in the writ, "nor either of them, are not now, nor was at the time of issuing of the writ, or the original writ, or any other time, in the custody, power, or possession of the respondent, nor by him confined or restrained: wherefore he cannot have the bodies," etc.

At the hearing I allowed the relator to traverse this return, and several witnesses who were asked by him testified to the facts as I have recited them. The district attorney, upon this state of facts, moved for Williamson's commitment: 1, for contempt in making a false return; 2, to take his trial for perjury.

Mr. Williamson then took the stand to purge himself of contempt. He admitted the facts substantially as in proof before; made it plain that he had been an adviser of the project, and had given it his confederate sanction throughout. He renewed his denial that he had control at any time over the movements of the slaves, or knew their present whereabouts. Such is the case as it was before me on the hearing.

I cannot look upon this return otherwise than as illusory—in legal phrase, as evasive, if not false. It sets out that the alleged prisoners are not now, and have not been since the issue of the *habeas corpus*, in the custody, power, or possession of the respondent; and in so far it uses legally appropriate language for such a return. But it goes further, and, by added words, gives an interpretation to that language essentially variant from its legal import.

It denies that the prisoners were within his power, custody, or possession *at any time whatever*. Now, the evidence of respectable, uncontradicted witnesses, and the admission of the respondent himself, establish the fact beyond controversy that the prisoners, were at one time within his power and control. He was the person by whose counsel the so-called rescue was devised. He gave the directions, and hastened to the pier to stimulate and supervise their execution. He was the spokesman and first actor after arriving there. Of all the parties to the act of violence, he was the only white man, the only citizen, the only individual having recognised political rights, the only person whose social training could certainly interpret either his own duties or the rights of others under the constitution of the land.

It would be futile, and worse, to argue that he who has organized and guided and headed a mob to effect the abduction and imprisonment of others —he in whose presence and by whose active influence the abduction and imprisonment have been brought about—might excuse himself from responsibility by the assertion that it was not his hand that made the unlawful assault, or that he never acted as the gaoler. He who unites with others to commit a crime shares with them all the legal liabilities that attend on its commission. He chooses his company, and adopts their acts.

This is the retributive law of all concerted crimes; and its argument applies with peculiar force to those cases in which redress and prevention of wrong are sought through the writ of *habeas corpus*. This, the great remedial process by which liberty is vindicated and restored, tolerates no language in the response which it calls for that can mask a subterfuge. The dearest interests of life, personal safety, domestic peace, social repose, all that man can value, or that is worth living for, are involved in this principle. The institutions of society would lose more than half their value, and courts of justice become impotent for protection, if the writ of *habeas corpus* could not compel the truth, full, direct, and unequivocal, in answer to its mandate.

It will not do to say to the man whose wife or whose daughter has been abducted, "I did not abduct her; she is not in my possession; I do not detain her, inasmuch as the assault was made by the hand of my subordinates, and I have forborne to ask where they propose consummating the wrong."

It is clear, then, as it seems to me, that in legal acceptance the parties whom this writ called on Mr. Williamson to produce were at one time within his power and control; and his answer, so far as it relates to his power over them, makes no distinction between that time and the present. I cannot give a different interpretation to his language from that which he has practically given himself, and cannot regard him as denying his power over the prisoners now, when he does not aver that he has lost the power which he formerly had.

He has thus refused, or at least he has failed, to answer to the command of the law. He has chosen to decide for himself upon the lawfulness as well as the moral propriety of his act, and to withhold the ascertainment and vindication of the rights of others from that same forum of arbitrament on which all his own rights repose. In a word, he has put himself in contempt of the process of this court, and challenges its action.

That action can have no alternative form. It is one too clearly defined by ancient and honored precedent, too indispensable to the administration of social justice and the protection of human right, and too potentially invoked by the special exigency of the case now before the court, to excuse even a doubt of my duty or an apology for its immediate performance.

The cause was submitted to me by the learned counsel for the respondent, without argument, and I have therefore found myself at some loss to understand the grounds on which, if there be any such, they would claim the discharge of their client. One only has occurred to me as perhaps within his view; and on this I think it right to express my opinion. I will frankly reconsider it, however, if any future aspect of the case shall invite the review.

It is this: that the persons named in this writ as detained by the respondent were not legally slaves, inasmuch as they were within the territory of Pennsylvania when they were abducted.

Waiving the inquiry whether for the purposes of this question they were within the territorial jurisdiction of Pennsylvania while passing from one State to another upon the navigable waters of the United States—a point on which my first impressions are adverse to the argument—I have to say—

1. That I know of no statute, either of the United States, or of Pennsylvania, or of New Jersey, the only other State that has a qualified jurisdiction over this part of the Delaware, that authorizes the forcible abduction of any person or anything whatsoever, without claim of property, unless in aid of legal process.

2. That I know of no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania.

3. That I am not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown, could be recognised as valid in a court of the United States.

4. That it seems to me altogether unimportant whether they were slaves or not. It would be the mockery of philanthropy to assert that, because men had become free, they might therefore be forcibly abducted.

I have said nothing of the motives by which the respondent has been governed; I have nothing to do with them; they may give him support and comfort before an infinitely higher tribunal; I do not impugn them here.

Nor do I allude, on the other hand, to those special claims upon our hospitable courtesy which the diplomatic character of Mr. Wheeler might seem to assert for him. I am doubtful whether the acts of Congress give to him, and his retinue, and his property, that protection as a representative of the sovereignty of the United States which they concede to all sovereignties besides. Whether, under the general law of nations, he could not ask a broader privilege than some judicial precedents might seem to admit, is not necessarily involved in the cause before me.

It is enough that I find, as the case stands now, the plain and simple grounds of adjudication that Mr. Williamson has not returned truthfully and fully to the writ of *habeas corpus*. He must, therefore, stand committed for a contempt of the legal process of the court.

As to the second motion of the district attorney, that which looks to a committal for perjury, I withhold an expression of opinion in regard to it. It is unnecessary, because Mr. Williamson being under arrest, he may be charged at any time by the grand jury; and I apprehend that there may be doubts whether the affidavit should not be regarded as extra-judicial and voluntary.

Let Mr. Williamson, the respondent, be committed to the custody of the marshal without bail or main-prize, as for a contempt of the court in refusing to answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, heretofore awarded against him at the relation of Mr. Wheeler.

A Fable for Strong-minded Women.—The following beautiful fable will attract attention by the truthful lesson it imparts:

A vine was growing beside a thrifty oak, and reached that height to which it required support.

"Oak," said the vine, "bend your trunk so that you may be a support to me."

"My support," replied the oak, "is naturally yours, and you may depend on my strength to bear you up, but I am too large and too solid to bend. Put your arms around me, my pretty vine, and I will manfully support and cherish you, if you will have ambition to climb so high as the clouds. While I thus hold you up, you will ornament my rough trunk with your pretty green leaves and scarlet berries. They will be as frontlets to my head, as I stand in the forest, like a glorious warrior, with all his plumes. We were made by the great Master to grow together, and that by our union the weak may be made strong, and the strong render aid to the weak.

"But I wish to grow independently," said the vine, "why cannot you twine around me, and let me grow up straight, and not be a mere dependent upon you?"

"Nature," answered the oak, "did not design it. It is impossible that you should grow up to any height alone, and if you try it the winds and rains, if not your own weight, will bring you to the ground. Neither is it proper for you to run your arms hither and thither among the trees. The trees will begin to say it is not my vine, it is a stranger, get thee gone; I will not cherish thee. By this time thou wilt be so entangled among the different branches that thou canst not get back to the oak; and nobody will admire thee or pity thee."

"Ah, me!" said the vine, "let me escape from such a destiny;" and with this she twined herself around the oak, and both grew and flourished happily together.

Among the list of new works in press, we notice Ticknor and Fields announce a new poem by Longfellow, It is, we understand, a lengthy production, and the subject is an American one.

MARRIED,

Near Hillsborough, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Louis K. Wiley, Mr. HENRY N. BROWN, merchant of that place, to Miss MARGARET P. HOOKER, daughter of the late Mr. Nathan Hooker.

DIED,

Near Hillsborough, on the 27th ult., after a brief illness, Miss SALLY N. WADDELL, daughter of Col. Haynes Waddell, aged about sixteen years.

On the 23d ult., at the residence of her father-in-law, (Mr. Anderson Page,) in Wake county, N. C., in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA, wife of Dr. John W. Page, leaving an infant daughter, relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

At Cedar Falls, N. C., July 24th, MARY JANETTE, infant daughter of H. B. and Martha B. Elliott, aged nineteen months.

On the 20th July, in Kershaw District, S. C., Mrs. MARY E. A. SHAW, wife of Mr. John R. Shaw, formerly of Cumberland county.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 28.—Schrs. Pathfinder fm N. York, J C Manson fm Shallotte, Dusky Sally fm Norfolk, Ellen Randall fm Little River. 29.—Schr. Oleona from Boston. 31.—Schr. M E Wells from New York.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Events of a deeply solemn and fearful character are looming up in our political horizon. The great masses of the American people appear to be unconscious of the approaching storm, that is perhaps to rend this Union into bitterly hostile fragments. A calamity once thought to be impossible, is becoming more and more palpable to the sight and sense of the serious thinker, and "our hopes and fears start up alarmed" in view of the yawning abyss that is now preparing to swallow up the temple of American liberty.

The fathers of the Republic labored hard and earnestly to erect this noble edifice; and bringing to the work an elevated and self-sacrificing devotion, they cemented it with their blood, and offered up upon the altar of their common country, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," as pledges of their sincerity and exalted patriotism. To their posterity they bequeathed this free and once happy land. They gave to it a Constitution of government, a unity of many elements in the bonds of fraternity and peace. They bade them venerate and support it in all its purity and vigor, and charged them solemnly to guard its provisions, and to frown indignantly upon any attempt of the few or many, to alienate the minds of the people from regarding it with the most profound respect and love.

For thirty-three years, peace and happiness, truth and justice, shed abroad their quiet influences. The Constitution was a lamp to our feet, the bright and glorious sun by day, and the brilliant star by night. It warmed us into all the developments of latent power and unexampled prosperity. It made the infant America a giant in this Western hemisphere, a Colossus among the nations of the earth; and millions poured out their aspirations of hope and joy, and offered up their united thanks to God, for having cast their lot on earth in this "land of the free and home of the brave." A voice from the banks of the Potomac now asks:—"Who shall guard the shepherds?"

For the *first* time in the history of the country, its peace was seriously disturbed in 1820. Under the administration of President Jefferson, and contrary to his own views of its constitutionality, Louisiana was acquired in 1803. A majority of the States did not however regard the act as usurpation, and the treaty with France was ratified upon the plea of "state necessity." Louisiana became the property of the United States, and in the course of time, a part of that territory having the constitutional requirements as to population &c., asked of Congress admission into the Union as a State, upon terms of equality. Slavery existed in nearly all the States in 1787. It was in Louisiana when purchased, and by the Constitution it is recognized and protected as an institution in our body politic. Congress was not supposed to be its special guardian, or as having any authority to extend or contract its limits. The people were presumed to be its legitimate custodians, and to them should the question be always left as to its existence or non-existence in the Territories or States. But, the Congress of 1820 and '21, being wise above the written law, assumed a power and a right not its own, and when Missouri with her Constitution, satisfactory to her people, and republican in its form, prayed admission into the bond of Union as a co-equal State, that Congress became the arena of a fierce and bitter contest, upon the question of her reception as a slave State. She was however admitted with slavery; but a restriction was laid upon the territory North of 36.30, and a line drawn upon that parallel of latitude, beyond which slavery was not to go. From that moment, peace departed from the halls of Congress, and sectional discord has continued to yield its poisonous and bitter fruit. The sins of the fathers are now visited upon the children. Geographical lines and local discrimination, dark forebodings and significant threats, with a hostile people and civil war, are in the full tide of what is likely to be a successful experiment. The ship of State is fast drifting upon the rocks and shoals of fanaticism North, and secession South. Anxiously we gaze into the future, and hopefully we pray that the danger may be averted.

The Constitution recognizes slavery, and provides for its representation in the national legislature, by regarding slaves both as persons and as property. It also provides for the prompt restoration of such as escape into the free States, nor can any State law or regulation properly interfere to prevent it. The clear right guaranteed by the Constitution is unquestionable, and Northern gentlemen occasionally assert upon the floor of Congress, that "*Southern rights* shall be defended." But what are those rights? "Domestic tranquility" is one of them. the privileges and immunities of a citizen in every State is another, the security of his person and property everywhere, and the general fulfillment of constitutional obligations in their letter and spirit. Southern rights defended? If so, by whom? By the people of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, or one single New England State? By New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin? Says the Hon. S. H. Walley, of Massachusetts, in his speech in the House, April 9th, 1854: "We are brethren. Why not live in peace? The North are willing, they have proved themselves to be so, to defend their Southern brethren in the enjoyment of every right guaranteed to them by the Constitution; beyond that we cannot go, and the South must not ask it at our hands." What proof did the gentleman allude to, demonstrative of Northern willingness to defend Southern rights?" Shutting out the immortal Webster from Faneuil Hall in 1850? The prompt and quiet restoration of fugitive slaves as the Constitution demands in express terms? The case of Burns in Boston? Jerry in Syracuse? and others of an equally flagrant character? Aye, proof indeed! just such proof as the recent passage of the "Personal Liberty Bill" in Massachusetts, the stampede of patriots from the late American Convention in Philadelphia, and the stealing of Mr. Wheeler's negroes. This kind of willingness and proof is just as certainly hastening the direful calamity of disunion, as that night follows day. There is no need of false alarms. The issue is making up, it is a reality, palpable and plain. The North may triumph, but she will lose an empire. She will not succeed in destroying slavery; but she will secure the ruin of the Republic. Will such a compensation satisfy her people?

Citizens of America! It behoves you to be jealous and vigilant, for there is an enemy to your peace, openly undermining your national Constitution, and diligently laboring to destroy your unity as one people. Citizens of New York! Are you willing to become parties in the sacrilegious work of destroying that bond of union? Shall our federal dignity be suffered to decline into insignificant and withered fragments? What is to become of us if we permit our Constitution to be everlastingly assailed and violated, and perpetually subjected to debate and controversy? Are we ready for the "*ultima ratio regum?*" It would seem that we are, or soon shall be, if the signs of the times do not deceive us. The alternative is boldly and defiantly announced. The Missouri line must be restored, or the country must take the consequences. Under a threat, the South is bullied with the power of the North, and the Union is to be torn to pieces, for the political salvation of Senators Wilson and Sumner. Philanthropy has gone mad upon the "negro question." The black skin and the woolly head has got to be a hobby, a precious humbug; but *expedients* are sometimes successful in elevating men to the dangerous hallucination of a widespread and infectious dream, from which they awake but to behold the desolation of their own creating.

By circumstances, and the faith reposed in certain public men, a portion of the people of the United States have been unsuspectingly led to the verge of a political chasm. They are now standing upon its very edge, and are urged to leap into it by the force of cunning and eloquence. That leap once taken, no human agency can save the Constitution or the Union. The Republic will have destroyed itself, and will only need an epitaph.

FLUSHING, July 28, 1855. W. W. V.

"THE LATE ROBBERY."

We publish, in another column, the decision of Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, in relation to the recent outrage and robbery committed upon Col. Wheeler, the United States Minister to Nicaragua. It is clear, just and able, and we cannot too highly commend so refreshing an instance of patriotic devotion to the obligations of the Constitution, and the rights of property, in contrast with the ruthless robber spirit which pervades the North, upon all subjects concerning the South.

If an American citizen, travelling in foreign and despotic lands, had been publicly attacked, insulted, and robbed of his property, under the very eyes of the police, what indignation would have rung through the land! What prompt and angry remonstrance would have been made against a wrong so flagrant, upon the rights of an American citizen, and subversive of the comity of nations! Koszta, a Hungarian exile, and but half a citizen of the United States, found protection in the distant East, under the flag of this country, from the relentless pursuit of Austrian tyranny, and the act is applauded as worthy and magnanimous. Prussia, in a case recently decided by her highest tribunal, restores to his owner the fugitive slave. Yet a Southern citizen, departing in peace, with his family and property around him, to the post of his public duties, is set upon in the streets of an American city, by a band of robbers, assaulted and plundered! What man in the South, that hears the fact, and does not burn with indignation?

Pennsylvania has a history in this matter of Abolition, which can never be forgotten. It was on her soil, some twelve years since, that Southern blood was spilled, and Southern life taken by a fanatical mob. Four years ago, father and son, in the effort to reclaim their slaves, fell side by side, in the streets of Harrisburg, while a religious professor cheered on the fiends to the work of murder. Upon Massachusetts rests the blood of Batchelder, and to New York belongs the shame of having first robbed the slave owner on his journey; but Pennsylvania will be remembered, for the blood which has been shed on her soil—the blood of Southerners and slave owners. She has proven her devotion to the cause of fanaticism, by acts which admit of neither question nor forgiveness.

There is a question and a fact involved in these transactions, beyond all Constitutional questions and facts—a question which no Court can reach, and a fact beyond the scope of judicial process. Of what real, practical importance, is any decision? Will it check fanaticism? Can it tear from the Northern heart the "bloody instructions" of Abolition, and the madness which mocks at all laws, human and divine? Will it restore to the people of these United States, that kind and brotherly spirit, without which the Union is a farce, or reassure the citizen of the South, of safety in his person and property in the Northern States, without which, they are more foreign to us, than the Kingdom of Prussia, and more hostile? These are questions which no judicial decision can settle. And what is the fact? Why that Constitutional obligations, State comity, and the peace of the Union, are no obstacles in the way of Abolition. That so intolerant and fierce has become its spirit, that it will insult, rob, and murder, in open day the slave-owner who dares assert his rights. Such is the ominous lesson which the case of Mr. Wheeler again impresses upon us. It will be impressed upon us, sooner or later, in forms more marked, and with blows more galling.—*Charleston Mercury.*

NEW YORK, July 31.

On looking over the census tables of this city, now in course of completion in official form, I was struck with the diversity of population which exhibits itself in certain localities; for instance, in one of the wards, containing 2,498 dwellings, there are 11,087 families, embracing in the aggregate 53,344 souls, which gives for each house no less than twenty-one inhabitants! Rather close quarters, I fancy, in some places. High rents and a contracted area must of course lead to such results as the above, although a comparison of the whole city, it is to be hoped, will show a little more elbow room than this particular ward.

The foreign trade of this port again exhibited a great falling off last week; the total value of the imports amounting to $2,650,697, against $4,514,797 during the corresponding week last year. In exports the variation was very slight.

I notice an item of some interest to the South in a late letter from Paris, namely, an assertion, on the authority of Mr. Elliott, Commissioner from the States of South Carolina and Georgia to the Great Exhibition, that Algeria has sent there samples of Sea Island cotton equal to any in the world, and that the staple grows luxuriantly on certain slopes of Mount Atlas. Even if this be true, however, it is quite another thing to see the French turning it to account.

One of the notorieties of this city, the individual known as the Limekiln Man has passed away. For the last quarter of a century this extraordinary being has perambulated our streets in a tattered costume and covered with lime. His existence was a mystery; for, although his appearance denoted great poverty, he was never known to beg, and would indignantly spurn the hand of charity. In cold weather the limekilns afforded him a sleeping place, and in warm a bench in one of our parks was his usual resort for rest. That he must have been demented to a certain extent can scarcely be denied, although, if you could get him to talk, his language indicated the reverse. Nothing is known of his antecedents prior to his appearance in this city, but it is said that disappointment in love in Baltimore some thirty years ago rendered him insane for a time, and subsequently induced him to live as he did.—*N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.*

Immense Sales of Public Lands.—It is stated that the official returns show that 13,825,730 acres of public lands have been sold during the fiscal year ending the 30th ultimo, for which there has been received in cash and scrip the sum of $10,570,386. This is exclusive of the land located with military bounty land warrants in the same period. The aggregate of the public lands the title in which has thus been transferred from the Government to individuals was never before so large in a single year. Even in the great year of speculation in the public domain, 1836, the whole quantity sold and otherwise aliened was not as great.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUALITY.

"Behind Time."—A railroad train was just rushing along at lightning speed. A curve was just ahead, beyond which was a station at which the cars usually passed each other. The conductor was late, so late that the period during which the down train was to wait had nearly elapsed; but he hoped yet to pass the curve safely. Suddenly a locomotive dashed into sight right ahead. In an instant there was a collision. A shriek, a shock, and fifty souls were in eternity; and all because an engineer had been *behind time.*

A great battle was being fought. Column after column had been precipitated for eight mortal hours on the enemy posted along the ridge of a hill. The summer sun was sinking to the west; reinforcements for the obstinate defenders were already in sight; it was necessary to carry the position with one final charge, or every thing would be lost. A powerful corps had been summoned from across the country, and if it came up in season all would yet be right. The great conqueror, confident in its arrival, formed his reserve into an attacking column, and led them down the hill. The whole world knows the result. Grouchy failed to appear; the imperial guard was beaten back; Waterloo was lost. Napoleon died a prisoner at St. Helena because one of his marshals was *behind time.*

A leading firm in commercial circles had long struggled against bankruptcy. As it had enormous assets in California, it expected remittances by a certain day, and, if the sums promised arrived, its credit, its honor, and its future prosperity would be preserved. But week after week elapsed without bringing the gold. At last came the fatal day on which the firm had bills maturing to enormous amounts. The steamer was telegraphed at day-break; but it was found on inquiry that she brought no funds; and the house failed. The next arrival brought nearly half a million to the insolvents, but it was too late; they were ruined because their agent, in remitting, had been *behind time.*

A condemned man was being led out for execution. He had taken human life, but under circumstances of the greatest provocation, and public sympathy was active in his behalf. Thousands had signed petitions for a reprieve, a favorable answer had been expected the night before, and, though it had not come, even the sheriff felt confident that it would yet arrive in season. Thus the morning passed without the appearance of the messenger. The last moment was up. The prisoner took his place on the drop, the cap was drawn over his eyes, the bolt was drawn, and a lifeless body swung revolving in the wind. Just at that moment a horseman came into sight, galloping down hill, his steed covered with foam. He carried a packet in his right hand, which he waved partially to the crowd. He was the express rider with the reprieve. But he had come too late. A comparatively innocent man had died an ignominious death because a watch had been five minutes too slow, making its bearer arrive *behind time.*

It is continually so in life. The best laid plans, the most important affairs, the fortunes of individuals, the weal of nations, honor, happiness, life itself are daily sacrificed because somebody is "behind time." There are men who always fail in whatever they undertake simply because they are "behind time." There are others who put off reformation year by year till death seizes them, and they perish unrepentant, because forever "behind time." The Allies have lost nearly a year at Sebastopol because they delayed a superfluous day after the battle of Alma, and came up too late for a *coup de main* just twenty-four hours "behind time." Five minutes in a crisis is worth years. It is but a little period, yet it has often saved a fortune or redeemed a people. If there is one virtue that should be cultivated more than another by him who would succeed in life it is punctuality; if there is one error that should be avoided it is being *behind time.*

APPALLING CATASTROPHE!

A Young Baptist Minister instantly Killed—Fifteen or Twenty others Seriously Injured by Lightning!!

On Monday last, says the Fairmount True Virginian, after the adjournment of the county court of Taylor, and while a number of persons were still standing within the court-room and the entry thereto, being detained by a terrific storm which was then raging, the cupola of the court house was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid in its descent to the earth, prostrated some fifteen persons, one of whom was instantly killed, and about half of the rest seriously injured. Our informant, who was in the court room at the time of the occurrence, represents the scene as a most terrifying one. The building appeared to him to be coming down bodily under the pressure of some tremendous weight; and he instinctively felt for a support. Collecting his thoughts, however, the nature of the occurrence was instantly evident to him; and he and the other persons ran out at the side-doors of the building. Just then, the screams of some ladies on the other side of the street convinced them that a sad calamity was visible to all. Stretched on the bricks lay a number of persons; in the midst of them the denuded body of the Rev. Hezekiah Dunham, the young man who was killed, and whose person had been stripped of every vestige of clothing. Fortunately for the sufferers, the persons present knew the best method of restoring them to consciousness, and soon dragged them out into the rain, and commenced dashing water upon them. After the sufferers found lying in the entry had been cared for, the jury-rooms above were visited, and in one of these were discovered three more individuals who had been so stunned as to be unable to help themselves. Two of them were taken out into the rain; the friends of the third, from mistaken kindness, would not let him be taken out, and he consequently suffered much more than his companions. Of the persons shocked, some recovered so as to get away from Pruntytown the same evening; yet on Tuesday morning, (when our informant left,) there were still six or eight confined to their rooms if not to their beds, and one or more of them in a very precarious condition. Since then, we have not heard from Pruntytown.

Mr. Dunham (ordained to the ministry about two weeks ago, by the Baptist church in Pruntytown) was standing when the electric fluid struck him, in the front door of the court-house with his head leaning against the casing. The other persons injured were standing near him, in the entry. One man was considerably scorched by the heating of a pair of spectacles which he had in his pocket. Another's watch proved so attractive that it was perfectly fused. Mr. A. W. Best, though standing some twenty or more feet from the track of the fluid, had his right arm, which was in contact with a wall, paralyzed from the elbow down; and this without paining him, for he did not know the fact until he undertook to handle a bucket. After administering to the relief of other and more serious sufferers, using only his left hand, he took off his hat and stood in the rain for a few minutes, when his arm soon became subject to his will and free from every unpleasant sensation.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, August 1.

The steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 21st of July.

She brings no news of importance from the Crimea.

England.—Mr. Roebuck's resolutions of censure on the government have been rejected by the British Parliament by a majority of 100. Consequently the Palmerston Ministry still exists.

It is rumored that Sir William Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secretary.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

Commercial Intelligence.—Cotton—sales of the week 46,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,000 and exporters 3,000. American advices depressed the market, which subsequently recovered, closing steady as follows: Fair Orleans 7¼; middling 6¾; fair Uplands 6¾; middling 6 3-16. Stock on hand 634,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—American Wheat and Flour unchanged, remaining steady at last quotations. Corn has declined 3 shillings. The weather is favorable to the growing crops.

Provisions generally unchanged, and closed dull. Lard has declined to 54.

LATEST.—*Liverpool, Saturday* 12, *M.*—The Cotton and Breadstuff markets continue firm.

THE WAR.

The general aspect of the war is not at all encouraging to the cause of the allies. Some slight successes, it is true, have lately attended their efforts, but they are of no moment.

Three successive sorties were made by the Russians on the night of the 15th, the assailants coming from the Malakoff tower. Each assault was repulsed by the French without material loss.

Another sortie was made upon the English on the night of the 17th, which was also repulsed.

On the 18th, another sortie was made upon the batteries at Careening Bay, which was vigorously repulsed.

The Russian ships were beginning to suffer from the French batteries at Quarantine bay.

The report that Prince Gortschakoff had received reinforcements is fully confirmed.

Another Black Sea expedition is being fitted out by the allies, supposed for Odessa or for the relief of the Turks, who are hard pressed at Anatolia.

The Turks and Sardinians had returned from their expedition to Baldar to Balaklava, where another secret expedition is in preparation, destination not known. It is probably intended for Odessa.

Asia.—The Russian army had invested Kars Kutal, and were hard pressing the Turks in Batoum. The Russians were bringing up the siege guns, and the situation of the Turkish force was considered critical.

The Principalities.—In the Principalities the reduction of the Austrian forces continues.

From the Baltic.—The British ships were reconnoitering the approach to Abo.

France.—There is nothing new or important in the progress of events in this empire.

Spain.—Don Escalante has been appointed minister to Washington.

The rupture between Rome and Spain is now complete, in consequence of the church property bill. The Papal Charge has demanded his passport.

The Black Warrior dispute has been definitely settled by the granting of indemnity to the amount of 1,000,000 reals.

The General of the Carlists has been shot at Garonne.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk.—We are truly rejoiced to state, says the Norfolk Herald of Wednesday last, that the panic which prevailed in the city to such a deplorable degree on Monday, has nearly subsided with the subsidence of the cause that produced it. The whole number of cases of fever remaining over on Monday, at 2 P. M. was eight. Since then there have been six new cases, and *no death.* All the cases have occurred in Barry's row; not one being known to exist beyond it. There have been 23 cases in all (none of them, be it remembered, beyond Barry's row.) Fourteen are now under treatment—most of them not very sick, and the probability is that they will recover. The public at home and abroad may rest assured that this statement is correct, and that our city, with this exception, enjoys its usual good health. The sickness in Barry's building was nothing more than might naturally have been expected in so foul an atmosphere as it contained; and with the same local causes as exist there, the same effects would be produced even in the salubrious climate of Montpelier. And yet this is the origin of all the panic we have witnessed.

And after all, what does it amount to? Seventeen cases of fever in fourteen days—only three of which were of a decidedly malignant character. And yet from this cause has originated the greatest panic ever witnessed in our city. Hundreds flying in all directions, as if the Angel of Death were really in our midst, slaying on the right hand and on the left! when, if they had remained a day longer they must have been convinced that there was no reasonable cause for alarm. For our own part, we think there is really none; and if those who remain at home will keep cool, mind their business, use moderate exertion, rest in the middle of the day, play with the children, be cheerful, pay no attention to ill-boding rumors, and resolve that there is no danger—they will be of our opinion.

On Wednesday last, 2 new cases and 1 death in Norfolk. 3 new cases and 3 deaths at Portsmouth.

On Thursday, no new case, 1 death, at Norfolk.

Tardiness of the Law.—Some time ago a paragraph was published to the effect that Judge Shaw, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, in calling the first case on his docket, stated that he had brought that suit himself some twenty-five years before while he was a practitioner at law. A correspondent of the Baltimore American cites from the last volume of the Maryland Law Reports, just published, two still more remarkable cases. In the case of Worthington *vs.* Bullitt, (Md. Rep. 172,) Judge Mason commenced the opinion of the Court in these words:

"This proceeding had its origion in transactions that took place nearly forty years ago, and the bill itself was filed as far back as a quarter of a century. Thus it will be seen that we are required to deal mainly with the acts and doings of those who are now no more. Most of those who were participators in these proceedings in their origin—the court, parties, counsel, witnesses, and officers—have passed from the active scenes of the fallible courts of this earth to the solemn, silent, and unerring tribunals of the other world."

The case was not settled by the above decision, but remanded for further proceedings. And in the case of Murphy *vs.* the Patapsco Insurance Company, in the same books, page 99, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, jr. stated in the course of his argument that the suit had been brought by his father while he was yet an infant in his nurse's arms.

Death of a Revolutionary Soldier—Capt. Francis Browning, a soldier of the Revolution, and a former member in the Virginia legislature from Russell, died on the 18th inst., aged 101 years. He voted for the famous resolutions of '98–'99.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

While out in this county at the tax-gatherings, we were gratified to hear from a few of our farming friends accounts of their successful experiments in improving the fertility of their land. It is certainly encouraging to see that a spirit of improvement is abroad; and though but few, comparatively, have made much progress in the matter, an earnest inquiry is awakened, and the improvement is generally felt; we may therefore hope that the successful practice of the few will soon set the many to work in the right direction. The important question with farmers now is, how can the productiveness of our lands be increased with the least expense? As aiding in the answer to this question, we will give, briefly, the experience of two farmers of this county, as related to us, in the use of Pea Vines as a fertilizer.

A farmer living in the eastern part of the county, told us that he placed more reliance on the pea vine than on guano, having tried both. The pea vine he regarded as a certain profit; while if the guano failed from any cause, he considered it a dead loss of no inconsiderable amount at present prices. He stated that he had just gathered a crop of wheat from a lot of eight acres, upon which the previous year he had raised a crop of peas, leaving the vines to be ploughed in. The wheat he pronounced the finest he ever saw. He had not measured it, but stated that he hauled from the field ten four-horse wagon loads, each of which he was confident would yield from eighteen to twenty bushels of wheat. Take the lowest estimate, and it gives a yield of twenty-two and a half bushels to the acre! How many fields upon which guano was used will beat that the past season?

The other experiment was related to us by an intelligent farmer living in the neighborhood of Chapel Hill. The experiment was tried on a poor piece of land, upon which a year or so ago he attempted to raise a crop of wheat, but entirely failed. He did not attempt even to cut it. After pasturing it awhile, he ploughed in the remaining straw, and followed it with peas sowed broad-cast. At the proper time last fall the vines were ploughed under, the soil being broken as deep as possible, and a crop of wheat put in. The yield of wheat on this field was better than on any other on his plantation, and proved the beneficial effects of the system adopted entirely to his satisfaction.

We regard these experiments as important, not as furnishing any new truth, but as affording gratifying evidence that some at least of our farmers are beginning to leave the old paths by which their lands have been exhausted, and are adopting plans by which their fertility may be restored and their productiveness greatly increased. One good example in a neighborhood, by its success, will soon induce others to follow it. We have seen this happily exemplified in this county. In a neighborhood in which were many waste old fields a few years back, we now see, upon these same old fields, the most flourishing wheat crops; and we do not think we go too far in saying that this was brought about by one intelligent man in the neighborhood, who set the example of producing good wheat crops upon them. "What he did, others could do," his neighbors argued, and went to work accordingly; and it now, perhaps, may be considered the best wheat-growing neighborhood in the county.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Newbern Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—The Directors appointed by the last Legislature met on Tuesday last and organized the Company by electing the following officers:

A. T. Jerkins, President.
W. P. Moore, Vice President.
Alex. Mitchell and Wm. H. Oliver, Executive Committee.
Samuel A. Dunn, Secretary.

The following are the Board of Directors:

A. T. Jerkins, C. Slover, John Blackwell, J. R. Donnell, M. A. Outten, J. D. Whitford, J. W. Carmer, W. H. Oliver, W. P. Moore, A. Mitchell, W. G. Bryan, M. W. Jarvis, J. D. Flanner, Wm. Dunn and E. R. Stanly.

As soon as arrangements can be made, notice will be given for the reception of Applications.

Newbern Journal.

Taking the Census.—Our Marshals are already busy looking up the census of the city, says the Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker. Their duties lead to some queer little scenes. We give one which came off yesterday in Canal street:

"Who is the head of this family?"

"That depends on circumstances. If before 11 o'clock it's me husband. If after 11 it's meself."

"Why this division?"

"Because, afther that hour he's dhrunk as a piper and unable to take care of himself, let alone his family."

"What is his age?"

"Coming nixt Michaelmas he will lack a month of being as owld as Finnegan. You know Finnegan?"

"No, I don't know Finnegan, and if I did it would not help matters. Is your husband an alien?"

"Och, thin he's ailing intirely. He has rheumatics worse nor owld Donnelly; who was tied double with them."

"How many male members have you in the family?"

"Niver a one."

"What no boys at all?"

"Boys is it? Ah, murther, go home. We have boys enough to whip four loaves for breakfast."

"When were you married?"

"The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for Amerika. Ah, well, I know it. A sunshinier day never gilded the sky o' owld Ireland."

"What was the condition of your husband before marriage?"

"Divil a man more miserable. He said'f I did not give him a promise within two or three weeks he'd blow his brains out with a crow bar."

"What was he at the time of your marriage, a widower or a bachelor?"

"A which! A widower, did you say? Ah, now, go 'way wid your nonsense. Is it the likes 'f me that would take up with a secon' hand husband? Do I look like the wife of a widower? A poor divil, all legs and consumption, like a sick turkey. A widower! May I never be blessed, 'f I'd not rather live an owld maid, and bring up a family on buttermilk and praties."

Here the dialogue finished up, the Marshal coming to the conclusion that he could "make more next door."

Wooden Nutmegs Outdone.—There is a Parisian dandy who, we think, rather outdoes Connecticut:

C—— had at his residence a complete groom costume. When offering an attention to one of the fair sex, he used to say: "Permit me to send you a boquet by my black servant."

He then repaired to his garret, took out his blacking bottle, polished his face and hands, and knocked at the lady's door.

"Here," he said, "are some flowers sent by master to Madame."

He spent the last five francs in the purchase. Madame was so delighted with the present that she presented a *louis* to the bearer.

That is a clear pocketing of three dollars and a lady's favor into the bargain.

NEW YORK, August 1.

Col. Wheeler's Escaped Slave.—Several of the abolition sheets here this morning contain an affidavit from Jane Johnson, one of Col. Wheeler's slaves, stolen from him at Philadelphia a few days since. The affidavit makes Jane say that she always wished to be free, and determined to be so, when she came North. It makes her say further, that she had received overtures to a negro woman at Bloodgood's store in Philadelphia, who finally obtained a position for her. No force was used. She says she is now comfortable and happy as a lady, and would rather bid adieu to all subsunary things than return to the land of the the sunny South. A gammon.—*Eds. Exp.*]

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Refused.—Judge Lewis, of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, this morning refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus, applied for by the counsel of Passmore Williamson, on the ground that every court of competent jurisdiction is the exclusive judge of contempt against itself, and the respect which his court claimed for its own jurisdiction was cheerfully conceded to other courts.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.

New Jersey Know Nothing Council.—The New Jersey Know Nothing Council met to-day. There were 150 delegates present. After quite a lengthy discussion, resolutions were adopted protesting against the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform, in relation to slavery, as not being a part of the American principles; and also protesting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.

Another Indian War.—Advices from Council Bluff to the 26th ult., report great excitement at Omaha city, in consequence of the murder of the Omaha Chief Logan, by the Sioux Indians. It is reported that the Omahas are about to join the Pawnees in a war upon the Sioux.

NEW BEDFORD, August 1.

Accident at a Launch—Six Persons Killed.—At Fair Haven, on Monday, while launching the ship Liconset, the under-pinning on one side gave way, causing the vessel to keel over, throwing the visitors on the deck violently to the ground. Six persons were killed and some 20 or 30 wounded—some probably fatally.

Potatoes.—From present indications all over the country and Canada, potatoes will go a begging for buyers at 25 cents a bushel. They were sold in this city, yesterday, at 62½ cents a bushel from wagons. A decline from $1.12½ in ten days.

Rochester Democrat.

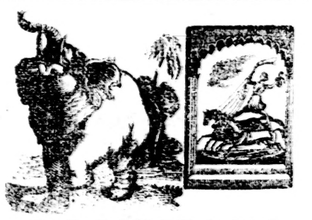
It is said that the amount of claims, already prepared for the new Court at Washington to adjudicate, exceeds three hundred millions of dollars, exclusive of those embraced in the French Spoliation Bill. This sum does not, probably, include all the claims against the Government which are to be presented, though it is almost certain that very many of them will be rejected.

Some wag of a western editor has been guilty of perpetrating the following which he calls a connubial conundrum:"

Which is of greater value, pray they say,
The bride or bridergroom?—must the truth be told
Alas! it must. The bride is "given away"—
The bridegroom's often regularly "sold."

ANDREWS & JESUP,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Belting, &c.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Manufacturers' Articles,
No. 67 PINE Street, NEW YORK.
August 1, 1855. 257tf

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for Augurt, received for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.



G. F. BAILEY & CO'S
GREAT COMBINED
GYMNASIUM
AND ZOOLOGICAL ARENA,
Will perform at Fayetteville on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, August 14th and 15th. An Afternoon performance on Wednesday, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THIS establishment has been thoroughly refitted, at an immense expense to the Proprietors, since their last travelling tour. They have procured a new and extensive addition of ANIMALS, young, freshly caged, and possessing all the characteristics and habits of their native state

Equestrian Director Mr. W. B. CARROLL
Master of the Ring Dr. WOOLSTON
Clowns H. HOUGH & J. W. WARD

Amongst the most conspicuous features of this superb Exhibition, are the following: A new and magnificently dressed entree entitled

"THE CRUSADERS,"

Led by Mr. W. B. Carroll and Mad. Carroll. The celebrated Equestrian

LA PETITE MARIA, only 8 years old,

will appear in her Grand Pricipal Act.

Mr. J. W. WARD will appear on the Flying Cords, acknowledged to be the best in the world.

The act, "Nymph of the Floating Veil," by Madame CARROLL, in which this accomplished artiste has won a reputation second to none.

LA PETITE MARIA will also enter the den with a full grown Hunting Leopard, verifying the Prophecy that the "Lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them."

Mr. W. B. CARROLL, in his great Two and Four Horse Act, carrying Mlle. Carroll in various thrilling scenes.

With Dr. WOOLSTON, as Master of the Ring, and HOUGH and WARD as Clowns, the audience will be entertained with plenty of rich sayings without vulgarity.

The performances will be accompanied by the American Brass Band, led by HENRY STENBACKER, late of the Orchestra at the Academy of Music, New York.

☞ Admission to the entire double exhibition 50 cents. Children and Servants half-price.

Performance to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. Doors open half an hour previously. E. SMITH, Agent.

☞ The above Company will also perform at CLINTON, August 11, and at OWENSVILLE, August 13.

Fayetteville & Southern P. R. Office.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on Monday the 6th inst.

W. McL. McKAY, Sec'y.
August 1, 1855. 23-2t

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of ROBERTSON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against the firm will be settled by W. A. Evans, to whom also persons having claims will please present them.

JAMES P. ROBERTSON.
W. A. EVANS.
July 31, 1855. 23-3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1855.

THE ELECTION.—Enough is known to make it certain that in this, the Third District, the Hon. Warren Winslow, Loco, is elected over David Reid, Esq., American Loco, by a majority of about 1100. The usual Locofoco majority in this District is about 2300.

In the 4th District, L. O'B. Branch, Loco, has beaten Jas. B. Shepard, American Loco, about 2800 votes. The majority for Bragg, last year, was 2513 votes.

In the 5th District, Edwin G. Reade, Whig American, is elected by a majority of thousands over Hon. John Kerr, Whig Anti-American (or Know-Nothing).

In the 6th District, we think that the Hon. R. C. Puryear, Whig, is re-elected over A. M. Scales, Loco.

In the 7th, there appears to be no reason to doubt the re-election of the Hon. Burton Craige, Loco, over Col. Stowe, American.

We have not much information from the 1st and 2d Districts, but what there is indicates the re-election of Messrs. Shaw and Ruffin, Locos, over Col. Paine and Mr. Latham.

From the 8th, Clingman's District, we have not a word.

We give in another column such particulars as have come to hand.

THE BANK OF CLARENDON.—We have accidentally seen a Note of this new Bank—(the officers by some oversight we suppose, forgot to send us a few as a sample, perhaps because they think they can get along without an editorial puff.) It is a very handsome note. We learn that, as the issue of small notes is to be so greatly curtailed by the laws of the last Legislature, the Bank will assist to remedy the deficiency by issuing 6's, 7's, 8's, and 9's.

With abundance of specie in its vaults, many of our most wealthy men and largest merchants its stockholders, Officers and Directors, the Bank begins business under the most auspicious circumstances.

POST OFFICE, WARSAW, N. C., August 1, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—In looking over the Observer of Monday, I see it stated (relative to the mails,) that the P. M. at Warsaw says that the P. M. at Wilmington from some cause did not return that Bag, and thus getting out of Bags at this end (Fayetteville), that convenient arrangement seems to have ceased.

The Editors have been wrongly informed. This Pouch never failed to be returned by the P. M. at Wilmington, and this statement has not been made at any time by the P. M. at Warsaw. The through Pouch however was not returned from Fayetteville as usual for several days—consequently it was discontinued, and no doubt the P. M. at Fayetteville had orders to discontinue it.

However, should this mail be started again, and the Contractor will make the connection at this point, I will endeavor to despatch it if the Rail Road Co. will receive it at my office, but cannot afford to deliver it to the Cars at 3 o'clock, A. M., for the small pay of $75 a year.

I am willing to deliver the mails to the Express trains, and this I do merely for the convenience to the Rail Road Co.

Very respectfully,
J. B. SOUTHERLAND, P. M.

D. DICKSON, P. M., Wilmington, N. C.

We have submitted the above (which was politely forwarded to us by the Postmaster at Wilmington,) to the gentleman from whom we received our information, and he authorises us to say, that—

"Being in Wilmington, I returned home by the Cars and Stage, for the purpose of finding out where the delay in the mail occurred, which occasioned a failure to connect. I asked Mr. Southerland several questions bearing on that point. I understood him to say what I have stated. I may have misunderstood him, but certainly, with no desire to do so or to misrepresent any one. The only object I had in view was to elicit the facts as they existed.

I had no desire to do injustice to any one, particularly to the P. M. at Wilmington, for whom I have a high personal regard, and who in the discharge of the duties of his office is courteous, punctual and correct."

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—Whilst we have great reason to feel flattered by the tone of the Intelligencer towards the Observer, we cannot but regret that that paper does not take a more serious and just view of the existing difficulty between the North and the South, and the danger impending over the Union. To our apprehension it is the last subject which will bear jesting about, the very last which experienced Statesmen should treat as a subject of "amusement"—a Virginia abstraction—as the Intelligencer treats it in an article subsequently to that which it devotes to us. It is far too serious for that. And it is deeply to be deplored—adding immeasurably as we think to the danger of the crisis—that the leading Southern paper will not see it and represent it in such a light as might bring the North to reflect on the danger, and to pause before the Rubicon be passed. The unwavering support of the Union which has marked our course for thirty years past—throughout the various periods of threatened nullification, secession, and ablitionism, —should satisfy our friends of the Intelligencer that it is no needless apprehension which we now entertain, and no ridiculous effort which we are now uniting in, to save the Union in the only condition in which it can be worth saving. There are too many evidences that we are not singular in our feelings on the subject. The press of the South shows it, and the people of the South feel it, not in the spirit of gasconade which made some of our sister States really ridiculous a few years ago, but in a calm looking for the evil as one certain to come upon us, and to be met by Southern people as men and as patriots. Forewarned, the North might stop short. And we rejoice to see that one or two of the leading New York papers are exerting themselves to enlighten the public mind there. Their's must be an uphill task, however, so long as the leading Southern paper, the one most read and respected at the North, shall treat the subject with levity.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—The heated canvass in Tennessee, between Col Andrew Johnson the present Governor and Democratic candidate for re-election, and Col. M. P. Gentry the K. N. Whig candidate, has been closed by the following correspondence. We have been accustomed to consider Johnson as a very poor concern, but his letter and conduct show that some good can yet "come out of Nazareth."

COLEMAN HOUSE, KNOXVILLE, July 23.

COL. GENTRY—DEAR SIR: I was requested this morning by Col. John Williams to visit you at your sick room, and, upon doing so, I understood you to express the desire, in view of your serious indisposition, that the canvass in which we have been engaged should terminate at this place. I have to say, that however solicitous I may be to continue the canvass, and notwithstanding the urgent solicitation of friends that I should fill the remaining appointments, I am constrained, by a sense of proper courtesy to an opponent, to yield to your desire.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

KNOXVILLE, July 23, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS—GENTLEMEN: After the interview between Col. Gentry and Gov. Johnson, referred to in the foregoing note of Gov. Johnson, we handed Col. Gentry the note of the Governor. Col. Gentry was then in bed, and expressed himself gratified at the determination of the Governor in omitting the rest of their appointments.

So that you will see the canvass closed at this place. Gov. Johnson is in fine health and spirits, and sanguine of the result.

THOS. C. LYON.
J. C. RAMSEY.

ANOTHER.—Since the above was in type we have received the Greensborough Patriot, giving the following account of the discussion between Messrs Kerr and Reade at Hunt's Store—closing most handsomely a canvass on all hands admitted to have been conducted with unusual ability and proper feeling.

"Messrs. Kerr and Reade closed the campaign 26th July, at Hunt's Store in Guilford. Mr. Kerr led off and Mr. Reade replied. At the close of his reply Mr. Reade said, that he had borne the flag which had been entrusted to him to every county in the district, and that although in the contest he may have been many a time foiled by his gifted and practiced competitor, yet, he thought he could return to their keeping the flag without soil or rent. That if in the excitement of the contest he had said or done anything calculated to offend his competitor or any other man in the district, it was not what he intended and he tendered the amplest *amende*. That if he had had a hard thought himself he would not cherish it; that he left the canvass with the kindest feelings for all, and should make haste to return to the bosom of a kind family to receive their greeting, and leave the result of the canvass with the people.

"Mr. Kerr rejoined and said that he was pleased with the good taste with which Mr. Reade had referred to the canvass. That they had always been intimate friends and that during the most excited contest he had ever had, he could say that there had not been an offensive word used in their discussions. That both had written letters to the Fayetteville Observer, in which each had said what was objectionable to the other, but it had been fully explained and understood, and he ended the canvass with the same high regard and kind feeling for his competitor with which he commenced it.

"Mr. Reade said the sentiment was fully reciprocated."

PUNCTUALITY.—In another column we copy an article on this subject, which contains whole volumes of truth and experience and plain common sense. If there is one thing, not in itself absolutely a crime, which is more than all others injurious to the well being of society, more destructive of comfort, of interest, of happiness, of character, and even of life itself, it is a want of punctuality. And every man ought to bring up his children, if he expects or desires them to be good for any thing, with a deep sense of the influence of punctuality on their own character and on the welfare and comfort of others. We speak feelingly on the subject; for if punctuality were a universal virtue, we should this day be above pecuniary want, and with much greater means to devote to the improvement of the community.

We can scarcely be transgressing the bounds of propriety, we hope, by mentioning the name of one who was a model of Punctuality, and whose influence has been felt for good in that and other respects in and beyond the bounds of North Carolina. The boyhood of the writer of this was spent in the family of the late venerable JOSEPH GALES, from whom we could not but catch the spirit of some of his good principles. One of these was a prompt performance of his obligations, pecuniary or otherwise. When we began life on our own account, we made it a fixed rule, from which we have not varied from that day to this, never to allow any one to ask a second time for money that was due by us. Entering upon life with scarcely any means, we soon established, by following this rule, a character for punctuality which has made every one ready to give us credit, and enabled us easily to weather all storms of adversity. As an evidence how readily habits of punctuality may be diffused, we will mention one other fact. About thirty years ago a youth was employed in our office who subsequently emigrated to a Southern State, and we lost sight of him until last year, when he returned to this place on a visit. He told us that he attributed *his* prosperity to the adoption of the above rule, the good effects of which he had observed as a boy.

We hope the public will pardon these personal matters, inasmuch as they will serve to "point a moral."

One other reminiscence of our earlier years, in reference to one of the paragraphs in the quoted article on Punctuality.

It was said, and we believe truly, that of two of the Governors of this State, (Miller and Branch,) the former never *refused* a pardon to any criminal, and the latter never *granted* one. As Gov. Branch immediately succeeded Gov. Miller, the contrast was the more remarkable. But one man was hanged, notwithstanding, during Gov. Miller's term. And it was said at the time to be owing to the fact that the express messenger charged with carrying the pardon loitered too long at a dram shop on the way, and arrived a few minutes after the man had been hanged.

THE ELECTION.

We owe thanks to our friends who have already forwarded to us election returns from Bladen, Robeson, Richmond, Sampson, Randolph, Moore, Forsythe, Davidson, Halifax, Northampton, Lenoir, and Orange.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The following letter from Enfield, gives all the returns as yet received from this district:

ENFIELD, Aug. 4, 1855.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen:—Below I hand you the returns from this county and Northampton. I *think* they may be relied on but they are not *official*.

Halifax, Shaw's majority 20, Northampton, Shaw's maj. 211, which shows so far a gain for Shaw. The result very doubtful

Last year Mr. Bragg's majority in Halifax was 33, and in Northampton 151. Shaw's gain 47.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ruffin's majority in Wayne 800, in Edgecombe 1200 to 1300, in Lenoir, *official*, 158.

Last year, Bragg's majorities were in Lenoir 120, Wayne 842, Edgecombe 1249.

Letter from Kinston, Lenoir county.

We have lost the Election in this County. Ruffin's majority 158 for the county, the town of Kinston went for Latham, 66.

Better luck next time.

3d DISTRICT.

	Winslow.	Reid.	Bragg.	Dockery.
Cumberland,	750	804	1473	904
Harnett,	504	246		
New Hanover,	1076	623	1109	424
Columbus,	392	174	512	304
Bladen,	390	518	620	426
Robeson,	679	610	782	679
Sampsen,	859	597	860	599
Richmond,		390m	113	708
Duplin,	548m		1061	225
Brunswick,		120m	435	416
	5198	4082	6965	4685

Winslow's Majority 1116.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Branch.	Shepard.	Bragg.	Dockery.
Wake,	1573	1107	1541	1167
Orange,	797	982	963	1080
Franklin, maj.	381		713	339
Warren, maj.	666		754	163
Granville, maj.	150		1078	995
Johnston, "	273		936	744
Nash, rep. maj.	1000		1115	95
	4840	2039	7100	4583

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Reade.	Kerr	Dockery.	Bragg.
Moore, maj.	398		752	605
Randolph,	1398	304	1378	403
Guilford,	1905	348	1615	528
Chatham, maj.	643		1137	1013

SIXTH DISTRICT

	Puryear.	Scales.	Dockery.	Bragg.
Yadkin, maj.	302		758	650
Davie, "	220		610	364
Davidson,	1002	540	1292	679
Forsyth, maj.		21	802	867
Stokes,		100	437	636

Rockingham, Surry, Iredell, Alexander and Ashe to be heard from.

A letter from Salem says there is much doubt as to the result. But we think the above returns clearly indicate Puryear's election.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Stowe.	Craige.	Dockery.	Bragg.
Rowan,	585	956	976	932

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	1855. CONGRESS.		1854. GOVERNOR.	
	Reid. K. N.	Winslow. D.	Dockery. W.	Bragg. D.
Fayetteville,	506	232	368	200
Lock's Creek,	45	63	40	46
Flea Hill,	91	80	88	74
Carver's Creek,	8	21	23	53
John Monroe's,	11	26	15	54
Quawhiffle,	9	56	28	71
Seventy-first,	15	70	28	68
Rockfish,	78	85	69	87
Willis's Creek,	17	49	22	57
Cedar Creek,	24	58	3	45
	804	750	694	854
HARNETT COUNTY.				
Averasborough,	29	87	59	110
Grove,	8	54	7	53
Neill's Creek,	25	130	10	110
Buckhorn,	26	135	8	179
Barbecue,	64	39	51	61
Upper Little River	78	20	57	75
Stewart's Creek,	16	39	19	31
	246	504	211	619

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Winslow.	Reid.
Lumberton	237	88
Howellsville	73	1
St. Paul's	76	49
Lumber Bridge	65	29
McPhauls	58	66
Philadelphus	8	28
Red Banks	11	55
Alfordsville	7	151
Thompson's	23	25
Britt's	43	11
White House	28	67
Sterling's Mills	50	40
	679	610
Winslow's majority	69	

SAMPSON COUNTY.

	Winslow.	Reid.
Clinton	228	64
Taylor's Bridge	126	21
Lisbon	67	26
Turkey	42	7
Piney Grove	74	64
Hall's	51	20
Honeycutt's	53	26
McDaniel's X Roads	25	41
Little Coharie	120	29
Mingo	55	118
Dismal	1	91
Westbrook's	22	90
	859	597
	597	
Majority for Winslow	262	

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

	Winslow.	Reid.
Whiteville,	95	65
Pates,	41	34
Tatum's,	38	6
Cerro Gordo,	90	64
Gum Swamp,	74	3
Register's,	20	2
Bug Hill,	34	0
	392	174
	174	
Winslow's Majority	218	

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

	Winslow.	Reid.	Bragg.	Dockery.
Wilmington,	383	445	393	338
Masonboro',	38	48	20	34
Sandy Run,	71	3	77	0
Holly Shelter,	53	0	70	0
Rocky Point,	67	10	58	10
Long Creek,	112	25	139	10
South Washington,	56	42	84	11
Moore's Creek,	33	11	36	2
Piney Woods,	61	11	57	1
Caintuck,	48	9	51	4
Upper Black River,	98	1	74	2
Federal Point,	13	4	11	1
Middle Sound,	42	14	39	2
	1076	623	1109	424

ELIZABETHTOWN, Aug. 4, 1855.

I write in haste, for the mail—the returns are complete in this County.

Reid	518
Winslow	390
Reid's majority	128

There was a great rush on the part of Winslow's friends in the County for a few days before and especially on the day of election. The other party quiet.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ASHEBOROUGH, August 4, 1854.

Messrs. E. J. HALE & SON:—I send you a complete list of the votes in Randolph:

	Reade.	Kerr.
Asheborough,	115	36
Franklinsville,	136	18
S. M. Glen's,	114	17
McMaster's,	55	58
Gray's X Roads.	88	8
Bridge,	80	13
New Salem,	278	36
New Market,	67	26
Dossitt's,	69	6
Cheek's,	68	16
Bray's,	31	11
Lassiter's,	47	00
Crawford's,	54	00
Troy's,	42	9
Little River,	49	49
White's,	56	00
Brookshire's,	59	1
	1398	304

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

	Puryear.	Scales.
Lexington	358	271
Lindsay's	112	9
Clemonsville	80	16
Thompson's	8	33
Hussey's	54	69
Browntown	51	47
Thomasville	145	4
Lee's	44	7
Ward's	17	38
Adderton	132	46
	1002	540
	540	
Puryear's majority	462	

GUILFORD COUNTY.

	Reade.	Kerr.
Greensborough,	412	43
Jamestown,	368	32
Friendship,	198	28
Bruce's,	154	22
Coble's,	275	20
Monticello,	82	58
Elihu Russum's,	110	14
J. R Gilmer's,	166	55
Thompson's,	29	45
Dr. Glenn's,	48	3
Double Springs,	63	28
Total,	1905	348
Reade's majority,	1557	

By Telegraph.

RALEIGH, August 6.

Paine is thought to be elected, though still in doubt. The Standard says it has news from Burke; Clingman increased gain. Doubtful.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.

Tennessee Election.—Returns from thirteen counties show a gain of 2,460 for Meredith P. Gentry, the American candidate for Governer, to 537 gain for Johnson, the Democratic candidate.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—Mrs. Cox, wife of John Cox, of Davidson county, and Samuel Ward of Iredell county, were both killed by lightning on Saturday the 25th ult.

DOWNWARD PROGRESS.—In consequence of the firmness of Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, in the Wheeler slave case at Philadelphia, the Northern abolitionists are recommending that the U. S. Judges, like most of the State Judges at the North, should be elected by the people. In that event they would have things all their own way.

MEXICO.—It is reported that Mr. Gadsden, U. S. Minister to Mexico, has suspended diplomatic relations with that government. Also, that Santa Anna is sending his family and money to this country, apparently in anticipation of another turn of the wheel by which he may be thrown out of power.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—A very stout man named O. Ball, a grocer in Norfolk, Va., met the Rev. Meriwether Winston, a Baptist Minister, in the street, on Monday evening last, knocked him down and beat him severely, till he was taken off and carried to the watch house. Mr. Winston was walking with his wife, and had given no provocation whatever.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.—Up to the 1st inst. there have been—

Total number of applications received	198,000
" enveloped, briefed, &c.	150,000
" acknowledged	149,617
(Acknowledgments to May 24.)	
" registered in two-letter index	58,332
" examined, or re-examined	33,274
" allowed	17,677
" warrants or certificates issued	15,194
" " " regist'd	11,400

THE FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ult. says,—

The first bale of new cotton was received in this city yesterday by the Southern Belle, Capt. Broadwell. It was shipped from Fort Adams, and is from the gin house of J. L. Downes, who plants near that place. It is a full bale of 450 to 500 pounds, and is of good color, and fine staple, and the quality is fair.

The first bale last year was received on the 25th of July by the steamer Perseverance, from Galveston.

Probable Price of Wheat.—The "American Farmer," published at Baltimore, states, upon what it regards as reliable authority, that George Peabody, Esq., the eminent American banker in England, has given earnest assurances to his correspondents in the United States that all the grain that can be spared in this country will be required in Europe the coming year. Other commercial authorities advance the opinion that fair prices for wheat will be sustained at home during the whole of the ensuing year. They argue that, the supplies from Dantzic and the Russian ports being cut off, all the surplus crop of the United States will readily find a market in England or France. If these hints, or speculations, be well founded, our farmers need be in no haste, notwithstanding the immensity of the crop, to force their wheat into market, as they seem to be doing in some sections, on account of the constantly diminishing price.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.

Explosion and Loss of Life.—An explosion occurred this morning in the dry house of Gareche's powder mills, at Wilmington, Del., killing four persons and wounding seven. The bodies of the dead were horribly mangled.

A Toast by a Printer.—At the Franklin festival, recently held in Lowell, the following sentiment was proposed, and most heartily responded to by the company:

The Printer—the master of all Trades. He beats the farmer with his fast "Hoe," the carpenter with his *rule*, and the mason in *setting up tall columns:* he surpasses the Lawyer and Doctor in attending to his *case*, and beats the parson in the management of the Devil.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

BOSTON, August 3.

Census of Boston.—The census of Boston now about completed, is stated to be as near as possible 160,000—an increase of 20,000 during the past 5 years.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HOPE.—BY W——.

Hope is a phantom, a vision, a dream,
A beautiful bubble on life's rapid stream,
A dew-drop that lives but to sparkle an hour,
The warbling voice of a bird in a bower.

Hope is as the gleam of a meteor's flight
As it shoots o'er the star-sprinkled brow of the night,
A silver-lined cloud floating soft o'er the skies,
The light of a tear-drop in beauty's dark eyes.

Oh Goddess delusive! tho' potent thy charm,
To brace up the heart and to nerve the weak arm,
To thrill the slow blood and to brighten the eye,
Thou still art the parent of sorrow and sigh.

She points with her glittering wand far away,
O'er the desert of life to the mirage's play,
Deceitfully whispering to the spent soul,
That there the cool waters unceasingly roll.

She smiles o'er the wearied traveller's frown,
And points through the mist to the mountain's snow crown,
The victim toils on to the pinnacle grand,
And finds that his treasures but melt in his hand.

Oft, oft dost thou cast o'er my spirit thy spell,
And oft doth my heart with thy impulses swell—
Alas! but to find that the spell of thy smile
Is fatal—each impulse a treacherous wile.

But why should I rhapsodise? many a fool
Beside me has bathed in hope's gold-tinted pool,
And found that the drops in each glistening wave
Were the tears of its victims—its bottom their grave.

Hope, Friendship, and Love! What a trio divine,
Sings the poet. Alas! I have called them all mine.
To-day golden fruits they may bring you—*to-morrow*,
But apples of Sodom and grapes of Gomorroh.

DIED,

In Elizabethtown, 31st ult., MARY ATTELIA, only daughter of J. M. White, Esq., aged 16 months. A sweet little flow'ret transplanted from earth to bloom perenially in Heaven.

In Chatham county, 22d inst., MACON OCTAVIUS, only son of A. G. and M. E. Headen, aged 1 year and 10 days. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."—Com.

Raleigh papers copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 6.

BACON—	13½ a 14	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	30 a
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	35 a 37
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	9½ a 10	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9 a 9¼	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	62 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	7 25 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 00 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	6 75 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	6 50 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	80 a	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 40 a 1 50	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	35 a 40	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	60 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	80 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	a 12½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	11½ a 12½	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts fair, but not equal to the demand.

Cotton—We quote market quite firm. Manufactories nearly all bare.

Flour—Market firm with occasional sales above quotations.

Corn—We reduce our figures.

Oats—Dull.

Peas—But few coming in and not in demand.

Spirits Turpentine 31 a 32.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 60. Spirits 36½ to 37½. Fayetteville Super Flour $8 to 8 25; Family $8 25. 4 rafts Timber sold at $8.

At New York, cotton firmer at 11 for middling uplands. Flour has advanced, 8 12 to 12 50. Corn 84 to 85. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 40½. Rosin 1 75.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Aug 1.—Str. Fanny with passengers, and goods for W Booth, W & Overbaugh, Drs McSwain & McDuffie, W D Smith.

Lutterloh's Line, August 2.—Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for D & W McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, E J Hale & Son, B A Howell & Co, Troy & Marsh, J M A Drake, D & W McLaurin, Webb & Bro.

Lutterloh's Line. Aug. 5,—Str Magnolia with Passengers, and goods for sundry merchants in town and country.

Aug 6.—Banks's Line, Str Scottish Chief.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 2.—Schr. Gazelle from Boston. 3.—Schr. R W Brown from New York, Ann Maria from Lockwood's Folly.

Notice, ENTERPRISING CAPITALISTS.

I AM acquainted with a section of country, the Lands of which can be purchased for 33½ to 50 per cent. less than their intrinsic value for Agricultural purposes. Said lands are rich in Mineral Deposits, namely, Gold, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Coal.

For further particulars, address
Dr. R. H. BAKER,
Dobbin House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 6. 24-tf

DR. R. H. BAKER,

FORMERLY of Philadelphia, and late of Havana, offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. Dr. B. who has had considerable experience in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, both in this and the tropical climates, flatters himself that entire satisfaction will be given to all who may favor him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at his Office unless when professionally engaged. All calls from the country promptly attended to. His charges will be moderate.
Office, DOBBIN HOUSE.
Aug. 6. 24-tf

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville, July 30, 1855.

AT a meeting of the Board this day it was Ordered, That an Instalment of 10 per cent. on the amount subscribed to Stock in this Bank be payable the 1st Monday in September next. And that a further instalment of 10 per cent. be payable the 1st Monday in each month thereafter, until the whole amount subscribed be paid.

Extract from the Minutes.
[23-3t] J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.
CUMBERLAND CO., N. C.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the 6th of August, under the superintendance of Hugh W. W. McDougald, a young gentleman well qualified in every respect, as Principal.

Rates of Tuition.—$6, $8, and $10 per session of five months.

ALEX'R McDOUGALD,
JOHN RAY,
ARCH'D RAY,
Committee.
July 24. 1tpd

SWEDISH LEECHES, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 6. 24-1t

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the DEAF and DUMB and the BLIND.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to
WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
Aug. 9. 24-6t

TEAS AND CHOCOLATE!!

HYSON, Imperial, and Oolong Teas. Baker's No. 1 Chocolate, for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Aug. 6. 24-4t

BURNING FLUID!!

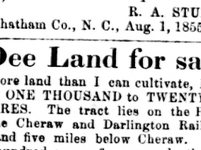
3 BBLS. Burning Fluid, price $1 per gallon, for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Aug. 6. 24-4t

NOTICE.

THE owners of Steam Boats on the Cape Fear River having on board Spirits Turpentine and Passengers are informed that the law will be enforced from and after this date.

BOAT OWNER.
August 4, 1855. 1t

STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Salem.



THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced running their tri-weekly line of Stages, on the Plank Road, from Salem to Fayetteville. They have procured good Stock, new Coaches, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to render passengers comfortable.

A system of through-tickets with the contractors on the Wytheville and Reidsville Roads, for the convenience of passengers bound to Wytheville, Va., or the Piedmont Springs, in Stokes County, has also been adopted.
WHITE & STAFFORD.
June 29, 1855. 24tf

TRUST SALE.
LUMBERTON.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to me by John W. Rodgers, of Lumberton, I shall on Saturday the 25th day of August inst., on the premises, offer for sale, one Lot in the Town of Lumberton, now occupied by said Rodgers as a Carriage establishment. On this Lot are a large new Carriage Factory, Blacksmith Shop, and other necessary out-houses to a Carriage establishment.

One unimproved Lot containing one acre.

4 new Buggies; 6 second-hand Buggies; 1 new Rockaway; 6000 feet of Ash Lumber; 5000 feet of Poplar Lumber, well seasoned; unfinished Buggies, Boddies; 5000 Spokes; three sets of Blacksmith tools, Patent Paint Mill—Trimmings, Paints, Oils, Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

The sale will commence positively at 11 o'clock.

Terms, 3 months credit—the purchasers giving Bond with approved security.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.
Lumberton, August 3, 1855. 24*ts

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, for various good reasons, has determined not to let his Bridge across Deep River, at Carbonton, by the year any longer. I shall from this time charge Toll by the trip, charging all persons that cross excepting those who have business at my Mills, and the owners of Toll Bridges in this county.

☞ *None will be charged that are on Mill business.*

I cannot possibly afford to give my Bridge to the public. I gave one thousand dollars for it. The State tax is ten and the interest sixty dollars yearly, besides the repairs that may be required from time to time. I offered to sell it to the public, and offered to pay liberally towards the purchase of it myself, but failed; and I have now adopted the plan of charging by the trip, thinking that it will be the quickest and surest way of eventually making it a Free Bridge, as I do hereby pledge myself to make it free when it has paid me the prime cost, together with interest and all other expenses.

In order that the difficulty of making change may be obviated, Tickets may be had of the Toll Keeper at the foot of the Bridge, in quantities to suit.

My Merchant and Grist Mills are in good repair; good *turn outs* are made, and the Flour passes well in Fayetteville. My Millers are able and experienced. A share of public patronage is solicited.

I can at short notice furnish any quantity of LUMBER, either Oak, Pine, Gum, or other kind. I have a No. 1 Circular Saw, and can with ease cut 5000 feet inch Plank daily.

I have now on hand about 70,000 feet seasoned Lumber.

I will sell Weather Boarding at $10 per M.
Ceiling, 9 "
Scantling and Framing, 8 "
Refuse, 4 "

R. A. STUART.
Carbonton, Chatham Co., N. C., Aug. 1, 1855. [24-2

Pee Dee Land for sale.

HAVING more land than I can cultivate, I would sell from ONE THOUSAND to TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES. The tract lies on the Pee Dee River and on the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road, between three and five miles below Cheraw. It embraces several hundred acres of very productive river bottom, several hundred acres of uncleared creek bottom, and rich swamp or bay land, with extensive bodies of good up-land uncleared. That part of the pine timber too small for sawing might be used, first for making turpentine, and then be sold for rail road *cross ties*. On the public road, and very near the rail road, are a good dwelling, and one of the best mill seats in the district, on a never-failing stream: either or both of which I would sell or retain. I would also sell or retain the river land. Terms accommodating. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to visit the land with the growing crop.
M. MACLEAN.
Cheraw, S. C., August 1. 24*2t

Western Rail Road Company.

A CALL of 4 per cent. upon the old Stock of this Company is hereby made, payable upon the 1st September; and likewise a call of 20 per cent. upon the new subscriptions, payable on the 1st September,—which will make the calls upon the old and new stock equal (viz: 20 per cent.) at that time.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
August 1, 1855. 23-2t

Preserving Season.

GLASS JARS, 1 pint, ½, ¾, and 1 gallon.
Stone ditto, ½ and 1 gal., with Covers, Northern.
Ditto ditto, ½, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon, up country.
Earthen Jelly Cans, white, ½, ¼ and 1 pint.
60 doz. com. green Tumblers, for Jelly, 50c. doz.
For sale at ☞ *THE CROCKERY STORE*, by
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
August 1, 1855. 23-1m

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit a settlement, with all who owe them, or to whom they are indebted. They have written some hundreds of letters, emb

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & pow'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese.

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 23 3-tf

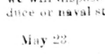
BANK OF CLARENDON.

BLANK CHECKS on the new Bank of Clarendon, elegantly printed, for sale at this Office

Also, Blank Notes on all the Banks in town, including the Bank of Clarendon.
July 23.

100,000 COPIES!!

Steamboat Disasters on the Western Waters, and Steamboat Directory.



THE Undersigned have now in course of preparation a new **STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY**, which will be issued in October next; the book will contain over two hundred pages, illustrated in the best style, and neatly bound in a durable manner. IT WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED, and will be a book that will be interesting to all classes of people. The STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY will contain a complete list and description of all the Steamboats now afloat in the Western and Southern waters. The length, model, speed, power and tonnage of each boat, where and by whom built, the name of the boat, with the trade she is in. Also, the names of Captains and officers, her age, &c., &c. The Directory will contain a History of Steamboats and Steamboating on the Western waters, since the application of steam; also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio River, with the name of the builder, commander and owner.

The **RIVER DIRECTORY** will contain a list and description of all the *Steamboat Disasters* that have occurred on the *Western and Southern Waters*, beautifully illustrated, with a *List of all those who have perished by fire, burning, sinking and exploding*, on the Western and Southern waters. The Directory will contain Maps of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, White, Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other Rivers, with the Towns and Cities laid down, with correct distances; also, many other River and Commercial items of interest to the people at large. The book will contain the cards of the various U. S. Mail Boats, with the trade they are in, &c., &c. The Directory will also contain a complete list of all the responsible Steamboat Licensed Officers, their places of residence, &c., &c.; the new Steamboat Law, its requirements, with comments, showing wherein it *benefits* the *incompetent officer*, and *injures* the *competent officer*, &c., &c., and all the decisions important U. S. Supreme Court Steamboat Decisions up to this date; the Rates and important Commercial Privileges, Bills of Lading, important Decisions of the various U. S. Courts in regard to Freights, Lost and Damaged, &c., &c.; with many other things of interest.

The Directory will be illustrated in the best style, and printed in the best manner. The author has for six years been gathering together all the facts and items in regard to the numerous steamboat disasters on the Western and Southern waters, and now intends publishing them in book form. The price of the work will be put at the low sum of One Dollar. Ten thousand copies will be issued for the boatmen; all others desirous of subscribing, will have to do so at once, as none will be printed unless ordered in advance. The work is destined to have a circulation of over EIGHTY THOUSAND copies, as the publishers are receiving large numbers of subscribers, per mail, from all parts of the country, *daily*. Some of the oldest boatmen, as well as most scientific men of the times, are contributors to the Steamboat Directory.

The Directory will be issued in October, and will be an ornament to the parlor as well as steamboat. By remitting One Dollar (post paid,) you will receive a copy of the above work.

All communications and letters should be addressed to JAMES T. LLOYD & CO.,
Post Office Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
July 20. 19-

NOTICE.

ON the second Thursday (the 9th) of August next, at the Village of Summerville, Harnett county, on a credit of nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, will be sold, the LOTS OF LAND, constituting the Town of "Toomer," the county site of said county of Harnett.

JOSEPH T. REARDON,
A. S. McNEILL,
C. H. COFIELD,
NEILL McKAY,
A. D. McLEAN, } Comm'rs.
June 25, 1855. 12-ts

NEW BOOKS.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS, by author of Heartsease, &c.; the Banking House, from Blackwood; Perils of Courtship; Half Hours with the best Authors, by Knight; Greek Ollendorff, by Kendrick; Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary; Success in Life, by Tuthill; &c.

Also, further supply of Fudge Doings, Ik Marvel; Owen's Anabasis; Anthon's Latin Prosody; Anthon's Anabasis; Madows' French Dictionary; Anthon's Ainsworth; Bolmar's Phrases; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammars, Readers, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it go be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferrreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.
July 20, 1854. 15-

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.
Oct. 30. 45-tf

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

SURRENNE'S French and English Dictionary; Lincoln's Botany; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping and Copy Books; Scholar's Companion; Zachos' New American Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; The Humorous Speaker; Marshall's Book of Oratory; Mitchell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies; Greenleaf's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Union Bible Dictionary, &c.

Scottish Songs, Ballads and Poems by Ainslie; Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; Masonic Chart, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1855. 7tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN.
April 18, 1855. 93tf

THE BOOKS

OF the Express Steam Boat Company are again in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, who will settle up and receipt for the same. JAMES E. METTS.
May 23, 1855. 3-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855 3-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1855.

AT the Spring Term of the Superior Court, held for the County of Cumberland, His Honor John L. Bailey, Judge, presiding, appointed a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the SECOND MONDAY in AUGUST next, 1855, in order to dispose of the unfinished business on the Civil Docket. All suitors and witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
June 9. 8-6

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS, but has since he left called himself JOE SMITH, at other times *James Morris*. He had on when he left, a brown Cloth Coat with a velvet collar; is of brown complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. Said boy was purchased by me from T. H. Williams, on the 1st December last. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon.

The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus County, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said Boy, as the Law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

Address the subscriber at Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C. H. BONHAM,
per B. W. Smith.
June 21. 12-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale 90 acres of land on the Cape Fear River, 12 miles North of Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad, upon which there is a good Dwelling, a Store House, and all necessary out-houses,—an excellent stand for a Store and Turpentine Distillery, formerly the property of N. K. McDuffie.

One other tract joining the above, containing 400 acres can be purchased if desired. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Also, one other tract containing 200 or 300 Acres of the best Cape Fear Bottom Land, of which there is 15 Acres in the finest state of cultivation.

W. J. CLEMENTS.
June 11, 1855. 8-3m

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1855.

SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.

They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.
April 4. 89-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

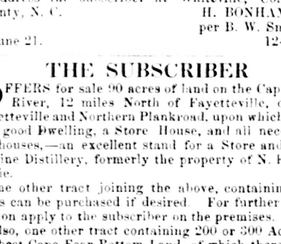
WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,
Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobecco at Factory prices.
Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET B. PETERSON.
September 6, 1853. 26-tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.

WE respectfully ask the attention of our customers and friends to our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which we are now receiving, and which we are determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be our aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give us a call before making your purchases.
April 9, 1855. 94-tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.
July 25, 1854. 17tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

LEMONS.

10 BOXES LEMONS.
40 " LEMON SYRUP.
Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 28, 1855. 18tf

† JOHN HUGHES.

THE CONTROVERSY between Senator Brooks and † John, Archbishop of the Roman Cathoclic Church of New York—price 25 cents.

E. J. HALE & SON.

OAK HEAD SPIRIT BARRELS.

We are prepared to furnish Distillers with any number of Oak-head Spirit Barrels they may want. J. & T. WADDILL.
May 17. 2-tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,—a further supply just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Watchman: Rob't Graham, by Mrs. Hentz; The Winkles, or the Merry Monomaniacs, by the author of "Wild Western Scenes;" The Chemistry of Common Life, by Jas. F. Johnston. F. R. S., etc.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Pass Books, Time Books, Quarto Blank Books, &c., just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for building a Fire Proof BRICK COURT HOUSE and JAIL, for Harnett County, will be received until Thursday, the 9th of August. The building to be three stories, 45 feet x 30. Plans and all desirable information will be furnished by the Building Committee, at their meeting in Toomer, on the 24th of July, or at the time above mentioned.

G. W. PEGRAM,
A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL McKAY,
A. CAMERON,
J. T. REARDON,
W. T. RHODES,
C. H. COFIELD,
SILAS DOUGLAS,
Building Committee.
July 16. 18-tf

DIRECT ROUTE NORTH!

THROUGH TICKETS given to WELDON!!

FARE TO WELDON $7 25.

THE Subscriber has placed on the direct Mail line between Fayetteville and Raleigh a FOUR HORSE POST COACH which connects *without fail*, EVERY MORNING at Raleigh with the Cars going North. By this line passengers arrive at Weldon *two hours* sooner than by any other route from this place, affording ample time to dine without being hurried, and to check their baggage by either of the trains from that place.

Returning, the Stage leaves Raleigh soon after the arrival of the Northern train and reaches Fayetteville next morning to breakfast.

Passengers can procure at Weldon through tickets from the Agent of the Raleigh Road to Fayetteville, thereby securing seats without the fear of disappointment. D. G. MAC RAE, Contractor.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 20, 1855. 20-6w

NOTICE.

I HAVE left my Notes and Accounts in the hands of Messrs. Wright Huske and John Robinson, either of whom are authorised to receipt in my name. Those indebted will please call on them and settle.

THOS. C. HALL.
July 20. 20-tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

SPRING, 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and *common* Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

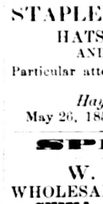
☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the patties were present.
March 12, 1855. 83-tf

FOR SALE.

2.000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.
May 30, 1853. 98tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

420 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to NEILL MONROE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
March 15, 1855. 83tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of ***FASHIONABLE GOODS*** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
April 14. 92-tf

To the Physicians of North Carolina, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

LUDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to	$2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired	851,635 66
Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	375 62
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.
May 24, 1855. 4-Y

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.
April 16. 92-tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 24 of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University, with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being anxious to remove West, offers for sale his plantation in Robeson county, fourteen miles west of Lumberton, near the Hurlbee road and Union Academy, where there is a good school generally kept. This Farm is in good repair and in the best farming region in the country. It contains five hundred acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The present crop will compare favorably with any in the country. I will sell the crop with the land if desired.

The Farm has on it a new two-story dwelling House with six fire places, and all necessary outhouses, fences in good repair; a good cotton gin and press, and a fine young orchard. The neighborhood is superior for industry and good morals.

Reference can be had to John W. Powell, Joseph Thompson, Richard Townsend or Wm. B. Thompson.

Address me at Leesville P. O., Robeson county, N. C. I can be found on the premises, and would be glad to show the plantation to any one who may wish to purchase. E. P. ASHLEY
July 27, 1855. 228tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs. Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Sam'l Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Flea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered, and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master.
June 9. 87ts

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,

Distance 49 *miles; running daily except Sundays.*

SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily except Sundays at half past 3 P. M., arrive at Warsaw half past 2 A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, North or South.

Leaving Warsaw daily except Sundays, after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 6 P. M., arrive at Clinton 9 P. M., Owensville 12 Midnight and Fayetteville 6 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from either North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North. If not, and no serious accident, the money will be refunded at Warsaw.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., July 16, 1855. 199*3m

LAND NOTICE.

WISHING to remove west, I am desirous to sell all my Lands on Little River, in Montgomery County, about five miles above the mouth of said River, and two miles from the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road. My lands are too well known to require puffing—producing Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats, equal to any lands in the country; having good water, good Mansions, good out-houses, and Machinery for Farming purposes.

Terms will be three instalments if desired. My address is Pekin, Montgomery, N. C.

A. W. CHAMBERS.
July 9. 18*6t

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

**Timber Wag